

For Sandia National Laboratory, this would eliminate education outreach funding which in 1995 was \$6 million from the Office of Defense Programs, \$2.3 million from the Office of Science Education, and almost \$2 million from other internal funds to reach a total of over \$10 million.

This will mean the loss of K through 12 student enrichment programs, K through 12 teacher professional development programs, college and university programs, and programs for educational technology.

For Los Alamos National Laboratory, it would eliminate educational outreach funding again for the 1995 fiscal year, which amounted to \$6.3 million from the Office of Defense Programs, \$1.3 million from the Office of Science Education, \$600,000 from other parts of the Office of Energy Research, for a total of about \$8 million.

This would mean the loss of nationally recognized model science and math programs relied upon by the States that they serve for high-quality professional development for our teachers.

Together, these cuts in the two programs will hurt science education in the country, and it will especially hurt science education in my home State of New Mexico. They will weaken the infrastructure support for science education and work force preparation. These are the kinds of priorities that we need to protect. We need to reassert our commitment to reaching the education goals that were established by President Bush and the Governors in 1989. We should not undermine those goals by making these kinds of short-sighted cuts.

Mr. President, as we work to reach deficit reduction and to reach a balanced budget, we need to make our priorities clear. One of our priorities needs to be retaining funding for science and math education. I hope that when the Senate passes its appropriations bill, it will see to it that the funds for these programs are retained, and that we can prevail in conference with the House.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to proceed for 5 minutes as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE BUDGET

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I want to take a moment or two to respond to something that was said earlier in morning business when the Senator from North Dakota gave his usual eloquent discourse on populism, and the fact that he used phrases that Republicans have a philosophy where the rich are paid too little and the poor are paid too much. That was in reference to a budget that will eliminate the deficit by the year 2002.

It is always difficult to stand on the floor and defend an effort to really do something about the deficit because those individuals who want to continue the social programs, who want to continue business as usual, will stand up and make it look as if those of us who are trying to be fiscally responsible, those of us who recognize that it is not any of us in this Chamber but future generations that are going to have to pay for all of this fun we are having right now, that somehow we are not acting responsibly. I think the elections of November 8, 1994, were very clear warning signals that we are going to change, we are not going to have business as usual in America.

But the thing that disturbed me more than anything else that was said by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], was the reference to a national defense system, national missile defense system, star wars. This is the first warning sign that I have heard in this cycle that we are going to have in fact opposition, people wanting to make it look like those of us who want to have a national missile defense system, somehow we are looking up in the stars in a Buck Rogers kind of syndrome, that it is something that is very expensive and something we cannot have.

I would like to suggest, Mr. President, that we have an opportunity to prepare now to defend ourselves against a future national missile attack. It was not long ago that Jim Woolsey, who was the chief security adviser to the President of the United States, President Clinton, made the observation that our intelligence informs us that there are between 20 and 25 countries that either have or are developing weapons of mass destruction—either nuclear, chemical, or biological—and are developing the missile, the means of delivering those warheads.

This is a very frightening thing, when we stop and realize that we in America do not have a missile defense system. Most people think we do have it somehow, but we do not.

Many of us can remember what happened back in 1972 when the ABM Treaty was agreed to, that back in 1972 it was a treaty predicated on the assumption that there were two superpowers in the world, the Soviet Union and the United States. I suggest, Mr. President, that there are many of us who believe that the threat out there to the United States security could be greater now than it was back then because at least then we could identify who the enemy was. And now, as Jim Woolsey said, there is a proliferation, a number of countries that have this technology, and many countries that have already demonstrated they are not friends of United States are getting a missile system to deliver warheads.

So I believe that we must be very cautious and not use the normal populace, partisan patter that you hear around this Chamber so much when people start talking about star wars. It

is not star wars. We have an ability—and we demonstrated that we are going to use the current Aegis system that we have a \$50 billion investment in—to have a high-tier missile defense system that we will be desperately needing in the very near system.

So I hope my colleagues will refrain from taking political advantage of the situation we are in by not saying exactly what it is, and that is that there is a threat out there and the United States of America does not have a national missile defense system.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, today is the 50th anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Charter. Amid high hopes at the end of the Second World War in Europe, the United Nations Charter was signed in San Francisco. Fifty years later, the record of the United Nations is mixed, and the expectations of its founders have not been met.

The United Nations has had some important accomplishments—on international air travel, eradicating smallpox, and sharing information about global concerns ranging from weather to health. But the United Nations at 50 is an organization at a crossroads—if the United Nations is to survive another 50 years, there must be fundamental change. If the United Nations is to be more than a debating society with 185 members, there must be fundamental change. And if the United Nations is ever to fulfill the hopes of its founders, there must be fundamental change.

Much was written this last weekend about the past and future of the United Nations. In my view, the best single piece was by Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM and Congressman LEE HAMILTON—one a Republican and the other a Democrat, I might add. On each of the key issues facing the United Nations, they made important points.

On peacekeeping, they conclude the United Nations has overreached. Much criticism of the United Nations in the last 5 years has centered on the failures of U.N. peacekeeping. The tragic record of Somalia and Bosnia make one fact very clear—the United Nations is not capable of mounting serious military operations. Nor should it be. Monitoring an agreement between two or more parties is one thing the United Nations can do. Imposing an agreement is something it cannot. The United Nations should be limited to peacekeeping, not peace enforcing.

Senator KASSEBAUM and Congressman HAMILTON also suggested the United Nations focus on key agencies and functions—such as the International Atomic Energy Agency—and quit wasting time and money on the dozens of agencies which no longer serve a useful purpose—if they ever did. In my view